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Hark to the music of yon thrush,
  View yonder lark his pinions rise,
One warbles sweetly in the bush,
  The other melodies the skies.

These are the pleasures of those plains,
  These are the joys possess the fields,
Come, contemplate these various scenes,
  This summerhouse that pleasure yields.

ANSWER.

The Hamadryads kindly greet
The Muse who sings so passing sweet
  The fragrance of their bowers,
And when their infant arbours grow,
Design a garland for her brow,
  Enrich'd with fairest flowers.

A.S.

TO FLATULENTA.

HOW blest the Mariner must be,
Who favour'd lovely Nymph by thee,
Should find you ever kind;
Tho' he from pole to pole should steer,
Hene'er would want, while you were near,
A favourable wind.

For, as Ulysses in a sack
The winds most knowingly did pack,
To have a gale at hand;
So, pent within thy lovely form,
Just at his wish, a breeze or storm,
He always could command.

Ah! Zephyr, too, too boastful boy,
Can't you in silence bliss enjoy,
And let our envy cease;
What, tho' your moments joyous roll on,
Need you make Ilium and Colon,
So loud your brags to raise?

What tho' you rule each inmost part,
And you alone have touched her heart,
At least you might be modest;
Or, if your bliss you must declare,
Of all the sounds that strike the ear,
Why should you chuse the oddest?

Cupid has well repaid your care,
In bearing Psyche through the air,
Up to his realms above;
For you he has touched that heart of stone,
And made those bowels all your own,
Which pity ne'er could move.

But proudly puff'd up girl beware,
Tho' of a god you're now the care,
Zephyrus is deceitful,
The Deity may prove unkind,
Fly away and leave you behind,
Excessively ungrateful.

NEM—S.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR *Graeter*, of Halle, the Apollodorus of *northern mythology*, is publishing a splendid work on this subject in eight numbers, each to contain six engravings of the largest folio size, on which the first artists are employed. The first number appeared at the last Easter fair. The subjects were: 1. The twelve Walkyres, as they are coming out of their grotto, and mounting on horseback to proceed, six to the south, and six to the north; 2. Walhalla, the habitation of Warriors, that have fallen in battle; 3 Freya, the goddess of love and conjugal fidelity, wandering in the deserts, shedding tears, and seeking her husband; 4. Niord, the god of navigation, and Skaden, the goddess of hunting, on the sea-shore; 5. Gefione, the goddess of virgin modesty, receiving the souls of virgins in her celestial palace; 6. The nymphs of the goddess Hertha, carrying their mistress on their hands. The price of each number is to nonsubscribers six guineas, to subscribers who pay on delivery four, and to those who pay in advance three. A number is to be published every six months.

Doctor *Langsdorf*, who sailed round the world with captain Krusenstern, was to set off from Orenburg, in August last, with a caravan, intended to visit the interior of Asia. He had previously prepared for the press, general observations on the countries and people he had visited, including every thing relative to natural history. An account of the voyage itself merely was to be given in a separate work by captain Krusenstern.

The first part of the annals of the *Wetteravian Society of Natural History*, founded at Hanau in 1808, has just appeared. The Society already counts above three hundred members, at home and abroad. It is a law of the society, that each member shall furnish it with an account of his life, and a complete list of his writings.

M. Cassito lately published at Naples, thirty-two additional fables of Phædrus, under the title of Jul. Phædri Fabularum Liber novus. They are from a manuscript in the handwriting of Nic. Perotti, bishop of Manfredonia, in the fifteenth century, and form part of a collection of fables from Æsop, Avienus, and Phœdrus, which he made for the use of his nephew. Beside the authority of the writer for it, there is sufficient internal evidence of their being genuine. Among them is an anecdote of Pompey.

Professor *Kurt Sprengel*, the celebrated historian of the art of physic, has composed a very valuable history of botany, Historia Rei Herbariæ, in two vols. 8vo. 550 p each, with plates. It is impossible for us to enter into his account of the plants he finds mentioned in the Bible, in Homer, Herodotus, and other ancient writers; of the life and writings of Theophrastus, the father of botany ; and of the subsequent progress of the science down to 1778. To his first volume are added the following useful tables : 1. the Hebrew names of plants ; 2. the Arabic names, as they are pronounced ; 3. the Greek names ; 4. the systematic names ; 5. Synonimes ; 6. names of authors.

Professor *J. S. Vates* has completed the second volume of Adelung's Mithridates, or General Science of Languages. In 832 pages ; it includes the various dialects of Europe, and is not inferior to the first volume, exhibiting proofs of great science, and extensive research, though some of the positions of the authors will no doubt be questioned. The third volume, including the languages of Africa, and America, is expected in the course of the present year.

The sixteenth volume of the Transactions of the *Royal Society of Sciences at Goettingen*, for the years 1804, 1808, 4to. 1808, p. gives an account, in a preface by M. Heyne, of the changes made in the society during that period, and ascribes to political events the delay of its publication. The preface is succeeded by a general view of the society, and its labours, from the year 1751, when it was established Then come the following papers, R.G Richter on the cure of pulmonary consumption, by a chirurgical operation M. R quotes several cases, in which patients have been cured of an abscess in the lungs, by making an opening into it, so as to evacuate the matter. H. A Wrisberg's anatomico-neurological observations on the Nerves of the abdominal Viscera, part three. Anatomical observations on the heart of the sea turtle, by the same A live turtle being sent over to Goettingen for the table of the Princes Ernest Augustus and Adolphus, the author obtained the head and heart for his anatomical museum. A true representation of the human brain cut off at its base, with observations on the brain and spinal marrow, and a new method of filling the nerves, and also the vessels of plants, with quicksilver, by F. B Osiander. The principal object of M. O was to refute various opinions of Doctor Gall. On the perforation of the membrane of the tympanum, by C. Himly. Mr. H. recommended this operation for the cure of deafness, which has been practised with success in London by Mr. Astley Cowper, in his public lectures on diseases of the sight and hearing, given at Brunswick in 1797. Revision and illustration of certain genera of plants, by H. A. Schrader. These are rudbeckia, pittosporus, and rivina. On the nature and properties of arseniated hydrogen gas, by F. Stromeyer. The leading facts in this paper are noticed in Nicholson's journal, vol. XIX p 381. Specimen of a mutual illustration of natural history, and the works of ancient art by each other, by J. F. Blumenback. Fifth decade of his collection of skulls of various nations illustrated, by the same. Eulogy of J. F Gmelin, M. D. and professor of chemistry at Goettingen, by M. Heyne. A physicomathematical essay on Haloes or Coronæ, by J. T. Mayer. On the chemical affinity of the heavenly bodies, being the first of a series of meteorological essays, by the same. The author is of the opinion of those, who consider gravitation, cohesion, chemical affinity, magnetism, and other attractive powers, as the result of one and the same principle. New demonstration of an arithmetical Theorem, by C. F. Gauss. On the meaning of the words *Tenzil* and *Tawil* in books relating to the religion of the Druses, by A. J. Sylvestre de Sacy. On the religious institution of the Babylonians mentioned by Herodotus, I. 199, by C. G. Heyne. On the origin and history of the Afgans, by T. C. Tychsen. The Afgans assert, that they are descended from the Jews; the Polish Jesuit Krusinskius supposes them originally Albans of Mount Caucasus; but M. Tychsen thinks with Forishtah, that they sprung in a very remote age from the Hindoos. History of the office of chancellor in the universities of France and Italy, by C. Meiners. On the priesthood of the goddess Comana, and on the general agreement of religions on each side of Mount Taurus, by C. G. Heyne. On the trade and navigation of the Jews before the Babylonish Captivity, by T. C. Tychsen. History of the office of chancellor in the British and German universities, by C. Meiners. Attempt to illustrate some doubtful or obscure points in the history of mysteries, particularly the Eleusinian, by the same. Explanation of a terrestrial planisphere, executed with great skill before the middle of the fifteenth century, and now in the museum of cardinal Borgia at Veletri, with some remarks on the history of maps, by A. H. L. Heeren. The interpretation of the Mythic or Symbolical language, traced to its causes, its nature, and the rules deduced from them, by C. Heyne.

M. Bossi, in his observations on the sacro catino of Genoa,* published at Turin in 1807, mentions an opalescent cup in the collection of Messrs. Trivulzi of Milan, which was found in the Novarese in 1725 Though he admitted, that the antients knew how to fabricate opalescent, or iridescent glass, he conceived the beautiful prismatic colours exhibited by this cup were owing to a decomposition of the glass effected in the earth, the causes of which he gives. This opinion having been disputed in a periodical work, M. B. has defended it in a short pamphlet on some cubes of opalescent glass found on digging near the town house of Milan. He here notices other instances of glass buried in the earth, in which this effect had taken place, and inquires how long a time is necessary for it.

M. Clavier's history of the first ages of Greece, from Inachus to the fall of the Pisistratidæ, intended as an introduction to all the works that have appeared on the subject, with genealogical tables of the principal families of Greece, two vols 8vo. is a learned performance. The early times of Greece were far from indicating, what that country would one day prove. Inhabited by a half savage people, it was indebted for the commencent of its civilization to the Phœnicians, an industrious nation who did not carry desolation, but an active life, into the countries where they intended to form commercial establishments. They taught the Greeks the art of writing, but a people enjoying in peace the fruits of their industry have little temptation to write their annals. Wars, or distant expeditions of importance, are necessary, to rouse the historian. Thus the voyage of the Argonauts, and the Trojan war, form two grand epochs in the primitive history of Greece. In the interval between these, appeared the celebrated persons, who gave a name to what we term the heroic ages of Greece. Some of these heroes, it is true, who had neither house nor home, called themselves the sons of some god or goddess; but they fought bravely, and extirpated many robbers and monsters. Their history is no doubt intermingled with many fables and allegories but the ground work is true. It only requires patience and sagacity to correct them by a critical comparison with one another; and toward this M. Clavier appears to have done much. We cannot quit this article without translating one passage from the French reviewer, which, we must observe, was written in September last. " Events seem to indicate as very near at hand the time, when the traveller may visit this fine country (Greece) with safety; when the earth may be searched into, and consequently important discoveries made. Monuments buried for two thousand years, and unknown inscriptions, will no doubt lift up a part of the veil, that hangs over learned antiquity. The discoveries made in Egypt, during the little time marked by the residence of our army, are a certain presage of what will be done in Greece, in that other classic land, when it is freed from the yoke of its tyrants, and shall taste the fruits of a wise liberty founded on the laws." The latter part of this quotation plainly shows, what were generally understood in the best informed circles, to be the intentions of the ruler of France.

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* A description and figure of this vessel, long supposed to have been of emerald, may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, vol. xviii. p. 97.

In 1804 *M. Nicolas* was sent by the Italian Academy of Sciences to Pæstum, to examine the fine ancient temples in that city, which, having been long neglected, were in danger of falling to ruins. While repairing these (not by hacking and stuccoing, we presume) he employed some persons to dig without the walls, near the north gate, and not unsuccessfully. The principal articles found were some cuirasses, resembling those described by Pausanias, when treating of the picture by Polygrotus; two helmets, one of which has the shape of the Spartan helmet, mentioned by Appian, when speaking of Epaminondas; some greaves, formed so as to protect the leg from above the knee to the ancle; all these are of brass; spears, arrows, and other articles of iron, in good preservation; and lastly some vases of brass and terra cotta. Some of the last were very beautiful and adorned with figures. Of all these M. R. purposes to give an account, and he has begun with an illustration of two earthen vases, large fol 19 p. and three plates, Rome. The explanation of these is by M. Lanzi. The subject of one is Hercules in the garden of the Hesperides. In the upper part are Minerva,* Mercury, Juno, and Pan. The names of Minerva and Juno, are written over them in the Doric dialect, and in a somewhat singular manner. Pan and Mercury are distinguished only by their features and attributes In the lower part is a tree, with the word *assgerias* near it. This Mr. L. presumes to be the name of the fruit which he takes to be the Bergamot orange, because Athenæus says the golden apples of the Hesperides were esteemed for their fragrance, but were not eaten. Hercules, whose name is written, but, like the rest, incorrectly, is equipped with the lion's skin, club, and bow, consequently the vase is not so old as the time of Homer, but was made subsequent to the 33d Olympiad, when Pisander flourished, who describes Hercules thus in his Heraclea. Hercules appears resting on his club, and showing to Juno the apple he has just received. On the other side of the tree, are four nymphs, one of which, with the name of Calypso, is giving the serpent something to drink, as if to call off his attention from what passes on the other side of the tree. At her feet is a bird not very unlike a duck. Three other nymphs have the names Aiogis, Anthea, and Neisa. The fifth Hermesa, is gathering the apples, to give them to Hercules. At her feet is a swan. The painting bears the inscription *Assteas egrapha.* In another letter M. Berio makes some observations on the greaves and quivers found by M. Nicholas, with some general remarks on the tombs of the ancients, and where they were placed.

J. C. J. Bethe and *H. C. Roloff* have each published a Latin dissertation on the mines of Spain, worked by the ancients, illustrative of a passage in the third book of Strabo. They were written in answer to a question proposed by the university of Goettengin, and divided the prize.

In the *Zodiac explained,* or inquiries into the origin and signification of the Grecian sphere, translated from the Swedish of C. G. S. into

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* M. Millin observes, that this female figure has none of the attributes of Minerva, and over her head he finds the word *Donakis.* He therefore, apparently with good reason, presumes her to be Syrinx, the mistress of Pan; *donax* in Latin being synonimous with *syrinx* in Greek.

French, much ingenuity and erudition are displayed. The object of the author is to show, that the twelve signs of the Zodiac, far from being the most ancient astronomical monument remaining, are only a rude dismemberment of the sphere falsely ascribed to the Greeks; that this sphere was invented about 1400 years B. C. by an inhabitant of a maritime city on the banks of the Caspian; and that it contains a system of geographical emblems relating to the countries bordering on the Caspian Sea and mount Caucasus, composed with a view to facilitate observations of the stars.

M. Philip Salzmann, of Montpellier, has issued a catalogue of plants and insects of the south of France, with the reasonable prices annexed, for which he engages to collect and send them half yearly to amateurs.

A Thesis has been published at Halle, under the name of *A. Babel*, on the structure and economy of grasses, in which the author first examines the natural system of Jussieu, and likewise what M. Desfontaines has advanced in the memoirs of the Institute on the structure monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants. The first he shows to have been erected on principles destitute of foundation; and he raises doubts respecting the arguments, with which the author of the Flora Atlantica has endeavoured to support it. The examination of the interior structure of the grasses, the functions of their organs and their chemical analyses, leaves nothing to regret but their brevity. It is said, apparently on good authority, to come from the pen of the celebrated professor Kurt Sprengel.

The report of the present state of ancient literature and history in Germany, made to the French Institute, by M. *C Villers*, 8vo, 153 *p.* is a valuable work.

A new and correct edition of Vitruvius has been published at Leipsic by *J G. Schneider* in three vols 4to. two of which consist of notes selected and original The variety of subjects here illustrated, and the new views of things displayed, all of which show the hand of a master, will place this among the most valuable editions of classical authors.

In the year 1784, abbe *Saccheti* conceived the project of forming a literary society at Sienna; but he was not able to accomplish his design till 1798, when in conjunction with Count de Vargas, he established one with the name of the *Italian Academy*. In 1799 appeared the first number of the first volume of a Journal of its transactions, in 4to; but the war and the troubles, that then arose in Tuscany, put a stop to it: in 1802, circumstances becoming more favourable, it began a new publication, under the title of Annals of the Italian Academy, but this extended only to four numbers. In 1805 it attempted a Magazine of Literature, Sciences, Arts, Political Economy, and trade, by the members of the Italian Academy. This continued only one year, but it contributed greatly to the introduction of the Merino sheep into Tuscany. In 1806 came out memoirs of the Italian Academy, class of literature, vol. 1; part 1, but this went no farther. In 1807 and 1808; some changes took place in the academy, and these were followed in the latter year by the first vol. of Atti della Accademia Italiana, 4to. 608 p. which we hope will meet the encouragement the perseverance of the academicians deserves.

The *Royal Society of Sciences at Haerlem* held its fifty sixth anniversary meeting on the 20th of May, 1809. The following are some of the questions, which not having been satisfactorily answered, are left open till the end of October 1810. 1. What have the latest observations taught us, respecting the influence of the oxygen of the atmosphere, either separately or combined with light, on the alteration of colours? And what advantages may we derive from these? 2. What truth is there in the indications of approaching seasons, or changes of weather, supposed to be found in the flight of birds, in the cries or sounds emitted at certain times by birds, or other animals, and in observations on animals in general? Has experience shown any of these in this country often enough to place any dependance on them? On the other hand, what common opinions in this respect are doubtful, or refuted by experience? And how far can we explain what has been observed by what we know of the nature of animals? 3. What is sufficiently proved by experience respecting the purification of putrid water, and other impure substances, by means of charcoal? How far can we explain on chemical principles the manner in which it is effected? And what farther advantages may we derive from it? 4. From what is known of the principles of the food of animals can we sufficiently explain the origin of the principles, or remote component parts of the human body, as, in particular, calcareous earth, soda, phosphorus, iron, &c.? If not, are they introduced from without into the body? Or are there any experiments and observations, from which we may presume, that some of these principles at least, though we can neither compose nor analyse them by chemical means, are produced by the peculiar action of living organs? If the latter opinion be adopted, evident proofs of the production of one of these principles will be sufficient. 5. What has experience sufficiently shown respecting the acceleration of the germinating of seeds by watering them with diluted oxymuriatic acid, which Humboldt first attempted, as well as other means that have been employed, besides heat and common manures, to accelerate the vegetation of plants in general, and the germination of seeds in particular? How far can we explain, by the physiology of plants, the manner in which these means act? What assistance can we derive from the present state of our knowledge in these respects, to guide us in farther researches into the means already employed, or others? And what benefit may we derive, from what experience has already shown and confirmed, in the cultivation of useful plants?

Among the new questions proposed for the same period by the Society are the following. 1. What is the reason, that the vegetation of plants is much better promoted by rain, than by watering with spring, river, ditch, or rain water? Are there any means of imparting to these waters that quality of rain, which promotes vegetation? And what are these means? 2. What gramineous plants afford the most nutritious food for horses and horned cattle in meadows, in sandy, clayey, and marshy land? And how may these be best cultivated and propagated instead of less useful plants? 3. How far can we judge of the fertility of land, cultivated or waste, from the plants that grow spontaneously on it? And what indications may we derive from these, for improving it? 4 What opinion is to be formed of the fermentation termed panary? Is it a peculiar species of fermentation? What substances are susceptible of it? Under what circumstances can it take place? What are the phenomena, that accompany this fermentation from beginning to end? What changes do the immediate component parts of substances liable to it undergo? And what may we learn from these, to improve the art of making bread? 5 What do we know of the generation and economy of fishes in rivers or ponds, particularly those that are used for food? And what ought to be done or avoided to promote their multiplication? 6. What connexion is there between the external structure and chemical composition of plants; can the natural families of plants be distinguished by chemical characters? If so, what are they? And may they be employed to distinguish the natural families of plants with more certainty. 7. Are the moral principles, that are obligatory between individuals, binding between societies also? If so, what are the most convincing proofs of this important point? And how is the private obligation to be regulated in its more general extent? 8. To show from the writings of the ancient Greeks and Romans what knowledge they had of the physical sciences, that may be referred to experimental philosophy: and whether it be incontestably evident from their writings, that they had a knowledge of any branch of experimental philosophy, which is now lost?

For a satisfactory answer to questions 2, 3, 4, and 6, 30 duc. (£13. 17. 6) will be added to the usual prize. 50 duc. (£23. 2. 6) in addition to the usual medal, will be given to him, who, by new experiments, or former ones repeated, shall have reduced the chemical analysis of plants to the highest degree of perfection; and shall give the completest account of the most suitable processes for the chemical analysis of vegetable substances, in all cases, in the most simple way, and at the same time most certain, so that, by repeating the processes with care, we shall always obtain the same results. The ordinary prize of the society is a gold medal, or 30 ducs. (£13 17 6) and the papers must be written in Dutch, French, Latin, or German.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES &c.

Patent of Mr. John Cragie of Craven-street, London, for an improved Kitchen Fire-place.

THE principal novelty in Mr. Cragie's fire place is the application of the sand bath to culinary purposes, which has hitherto been only used for those of a chemical nature. The directions given by the patentee for the construction of his fire place are as follows.

"A foundation or basis is to be placed in some convenient part of the kitchen of stone or brick, of about four feet long, by about two feet eight inches in breadth, and about twenty inches in height; at one end of which in front is to be placed the chimney grate eighteen inches wide and six deep.

"On the foundation in the centre at nineteen inches distant from each other, are to be raised two sides in stone or brick, the whole length thereof, about eight inches in height; on these sides is to be placed a pan of cast iron, of sufficient size to cover the whole, with rims to rest on the sides, but leaving a small space vacant (about half an inch) from each side below; the depth of the pan may be about five or six inches, and will be raised above the basis, so as to leave an aperture throughout of about an inch and a half; at the end of the furnace opposite to the fire grate the aperture will terminate in a flue of brick or iron, to convey the smoke into the chimney of the house, which flue should be furnished with a register or damper.

"A plate projecting from the lower end of the pan, will form the top of the fire place, of eighteen inches by six or eight; the sides will be formed of fire brick; the back, of fire brick will ascend in a sloping direction towards the top under the pan.

"A frame of iron will be placed to receive the door or front, which will be in the clear about sixteen inches in width by about eighteen inches in depth; that is to say, to cover the ash-pit four inches, and about twelve inches above the grate for the fire place, in front of which there should be an inner grate five or six inches high; this door must have in the lower part of it, about an inch and a half from the bottom, a small door of about three inches wide, by two in depth, to furnish air through the ash-pit. When wood is used for fuel, the depth of the fire place may be twelve inches instead of six."

The purposes to which these fire places are proposed to be applied are thus stated by Mr. Cragie. "The iron pan being filled with dry sand will form a sand bath, with heat sufficient, according to the depth to which vessels are placed in it, for all ordinary purposes, and being well heated will retain the heat for a considerable time, especially if the doors are kept close shut; the plate at front will serve for boiling or frying; an oven for baking may be fixed at the flue; roasting may be performed to perfection before the door in front, even with the door shut. It will be found convenient to have the meat to be roasted, suspended from a moveable fire screen."

The principal advantage of this fire place, intended by the patentee, is that of diminishing the expenditure of fuel, by confining the heat, and regulating the access of air. He states the saving of fuel to be full two